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is in reality a combination of what is generally called civics and sociology, emphasizes the necessity for the definition of civics and sociology in a high school course. Certainly the high school civics of the future will depart from the technical discussions of government machinery. The extent of this departure must remain a matter of speculation.

SCOTT NEARING.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

CROW, CARL. *America and the Philippines*. Pp. xi, 287, Price, \$2. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914.

The American newspaper man does much to popularize the work of more serious writers. Carl Crow does a service of this sort. The volume is not the product of "thorough study" as its advertisement avers but it puts in sketchy, readable form a summary of the conditions under which our government works in the islands and the results it has achieved. The first chapters describing the people and their history contain not a few slips and overstatements, but the latter portion of the book describing present day conditions is a substantially accurate account relying in great part upon official documents and is written in a style which will carry a large body of information to the reader without excessive brain work.

The chief conclusions at which the author arrives justify the policies followed by the government. He outlines the improvement in sanitation, communication and education. He concludes that the Filipino still has in fact only a remote influence upon actual government and that this condition must be maintained at least until the old class educated in the Spanish régime becomes the minority. Otherwise caciquism would reappear in its old vigor and all that has been accomplished would be lost. The successes of American occupation do not, however, blind the author to its mistakes. He evidently believes the tariff policy which we have pursued in regard to the islands to have been unfortunate. The expenditures in road-building might have been much less had proper consideration been given to local conditions of rainfall. Financial disturbances could have been forestalled by prompt action by the government and more skillful handling of the relations between Filipino and American might have brought a basis for mutual respect instead of distrust.

This is not an exhaustive treatise but its popular way of presenting the problems of our greatest island colony will help to make the American public realize the importance of a task to which they are now prone to give little attention.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

*University of Wisconsin.*

LE ROY, JAMES A. *The American in the Philippines*. Pp. xxviii, 774. Price, \$10. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

The works of Blount and Worcester have given us from different points of view what our government has accomplished in its most important colonial

experiment. Their works deal chiefly with what the government did after the period when American control was decided upon and established. Mr. Le Roy had intended his work to present a detailed review of conditions from the outbreak of the native revolt against Spain to the end of the first five years of American occupation. During the latter portion of this period he was employed as secretary to the second Philippine commission and had access to facilities at the hands of but few students. Only the period up to the beginning of his residence is covered in these carefully written volumes. They are, therefore, an excellent supplement to the first works mentioned.

In the official position he held, Mr. Le Roy had continually brought to his attention questions relating to the policy of the government in retaining the islands and later questions dealing with the degree to which self-government should be extended to the inhabitants. Under these influences he became a staunch opponent of the proposals of the "anti-imperialists." The partisan character which this question came to have has not, with a few exceptions, however, warped his judgment in the treatment of conditions existing in the period of which he writes.

Throughout these volumes there is evidenced a full appreciation of what Spanish colonization has done for the islands. The author finds their condition markedly improved by the economic and social changes introduced and the comparative peace which the civilization brought. On the other hand, he portrays also the shortcomings of the old colonial régime, its undue emphasis on religious control of the natives, the resulting friction between civil and religious authorities, the mistaken tax and educational policies and the general failure to adopt the measures made necessary by changed economic conditions.

The first volume gives a review of Philippine affairs in detail from the outbreak of the revolt against Spain to the transfer of authority to the United States by the treaty of Paris. Philippine unrest is shown to have been unorganized but formidable, the Spanish policy in dealing with it, pusillanimous and halting. Rizal, the posthumous national hero of the Filipinos, is made to play a more important part as a prophet and leader than many historians will accord him, though his personal shortcomings are by no means discounted. The American occupation is pictured as involving no real military difficulties. The relations between the American government and Aguinaldo are discussed in detail, the author's conclusions being in general in support of the contention that the Americans were straightforward in their dealings with "the little brown men." The discussion of the treaty of Paris is interestingly done especially in the portion which deals with the personal views of the negotiators as to what should be done with the islands. The second volume is a detailed history of the Philippine insurrection and is of less interest to the general reader. This is one of the best discussions which have appeared of the conditions confronting our government in the first years of its control of the archipelago.

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